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The Museum

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GUIDE

TO THE

PEABODY MUSEUM



SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS
1916



PEABODY MUSEUM (EAST INDIA MARINE HALL)

GUIDE
TO THE
PEABODY MUSEUM



SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS
1916

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The Museum.

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THE PEABODY MUSEUM.

The Peabody Museum of Salem owes its name to George Peabody of London who in 1867 gave the funds by which the museum of the East India Marine Society founded in 1799 and the natural history collections of the Essex Institute were combined in an institution in the hands of trustees conducted for the "Promotion of Science and Useful Knowledge in the County of Essex.*

The first act of the newly appointed trustees was the purchase of the East India Marine building, the large hall on the second floor of which was immediately remodelled and refitted for the reception of the combined collections. This work and the arrangement of the objects of the natural history and ethnological departments occupied nearly two years. The rearranged and greatly augmented museum was dedicated to public uses and opened during the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held in Salem in August, 1869, many eminent scientists taking part in the exercises, including Prof. Louis Agassiz, the founder of the Harvard University Museum at Cambridge.

It may be said that three dates just a generation apart mark the periods of development of the present museum: 1799, the founding of the Salem East India Marine Society; 1834, the formation of the Essex County Natural History Society†; and 1867, the establishment of the Trustees of the Peabody Museum, and a fourth date again a generation later, marks the greatly extended development of this institution.

The Salem East India Marine Society was an unique institution,

* George Peabody was born in South Danvers,—named Peabody in his honor in 1858,—February 18, 1795. He died in London, November 4, 1869 and was buried in Harmony Grove cemetery in Salem in February, 1870. The institution was originally incorporated as the "Peabody Academy of Science", a misleading name changed by act of legislature to the "Peabody Museum of Salem."

† This society and the Essex Historical Society united in 1848 to form the Essex Institute, whose natural history collections were permanently deposited with the Peabody Museum in 1867.

its membership being restricted to "any persons who shall have navigated the seas near the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn, either as Masters or Commanders, or (being of the age of twenty-one years) as Factors or Supercargoes of any vessels belonging to Salem." The objects of the organization were:—First, to assist the widows and children of deceased members who may need it; Second, to collect such facts and observations as tend to the improvement and security of navigation and, Third, to form a Museum of natural and artificial curiosities, particularly such as are to be found beyond the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn." The first gift to the museum was from Capt. Jonathan Carnes, a number of objects from Sumatra, several of which are still preserved and treasured as the nucleus of the Peabody Museum.

The East India Marine Society at first occupied rooms on the third floor of the Stearns building, which formerly stood at the northeast corner of Washington and Essex streets, but, in 1804, the Society moved to rooms expressly fitted for the purpose in the then new Pickman building, which occupied the present site of the Downing block, 173 Essex street. It is an interesting fact that these rooms were later the home, successively, of the Athenæum, the Historical and Natural History societies, and the Essex Institute. Between the years 1804 and 1820, the collections rapidly increased, the museum became crowded and, in 1824, the East India Marine Hall building was erected. The lower floor was occupied by the Asiatic Bank, the Oriental Insurance Office, and the U. S. Post Office, while the large hall above, one hundred feet long and fifty feet wide, was devoted to the museum and the social meetings of the organization. The dedication, a great event at the time, took place October 14, 1825, John Quincy Adams, then President of the United States, delivering the opening address.

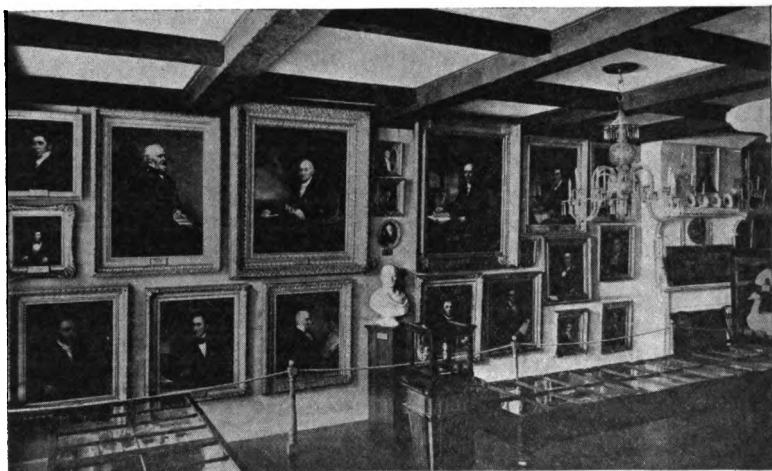
During the years which followed, accessions to the ethnological department of the museum, from China, India, the Pacific Islands, Africa and South America, were numerous and valuable, while at the meetings of the society there came together, socially, the travelled merchants and ship-masters of Salem; elegant suppers were

served on the great crescent shaped table which formerly occupied the center of the hall, and many distinguished guests were entertained.

As early as 1821 the society printed a catalog of its museum which, even then, was arranged as a scientific collection. It is interesting besides to record that, during the entire century and more of its existence, no admission fee has ever been charged visitors to the museum. At first, members' cards admitted to the hall which was kept open during the warmer months and since the museum has been in the hands of the Peabody Trustees its doors have been constantly open, free to all. The East India Marine Society exists today as a board of trustees acting solely under the first clause of its organization, distributing the income of its fund among the families of its members "who may need it".

The Peabody Museum now occupies the East India Marine Hall building erected in 1824, the Ethnological building erected in 1885, with the lecture hall (Academy Hall) on the lower floor, and Weld Hall, with work rooms and offices on its lower floor, built in 1906, the gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld, a benefactor of the institution in many other ways. The museum has published memoirs, reports and pocket hand books on natural history and other subjects. It conducted one of the first summer schools of biology and maintains lectures and classes in natural history and cooperates with local school boards and with private schools in class work at the museum.

The work of the institution is conducted and its museum is maintained entirely from the trust funds and the contributions of generous friends; it has no other source of income. The annual expenses have increased with the growth of the museum and the demands of the times and its work and usefulness could be greatly advanced by additions to its fund and income. The publications, photographs of objects in the collections, etc., may be obtained of the constable in the museum. Those who desire information regarding the specimens, or in relation to scientific subjects should make inquiries at the offices or on request the constable will call some officer of the museum.



PEABODY MUSEUM MARINE ROOM—TWO VIEWS.

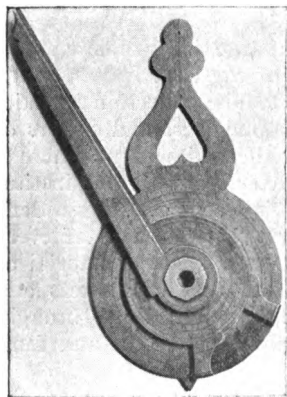
THE MARINE ROOM.

The Marine Room collections occupy the large front room and the corridor cases and walls on the lower floor of the East India Marine Hall building directly at the public entrance. The collection includes the portraits of prominent Salem merchants, members and officers of the Salem East India Marine Society, together with many interesting relics connected with the early social character of that institution; a large collection of paintings and full-rigged and builder's working models of old types of sailing vessels and objects of every sort illustrating the life of a sailor. It forms a fitting memorial of the commercial-marine history of Salem and the shipmasters and merchants who, — as indicated in the motto of the city seal,—brought to Salem "the riches of the Indies" and carried her name and fame "even to the remotest ports".*

In the corridor case next the main entrance are arranged the objects illustrating the whaling industry; also the nautical instruments. The whaling collection begins with the natural history of whales and continues with harpoons, bomb-lances, shoulder guns, used in their capture and a huge Norwegian bomb harpoon fired from a cannon on whaling steamers. On the wall opposite are hafted implements ready for use,—harpoons, old and recent forms, lances, cutting-spades and "grains". In another section of the case are the products of the industry,—oils, spermaceti, whalebone, tooth ivory and ambergris, the last a product of disease of the sperm whale and varying in value from two to four hundred dollars per pound. There are full-rigged models of the whaling bark "Sea Fox", a whaling brig from Provincetown and a whale-boat, besides several paintings, eight half-hull models of old-time whaling vessels and many souvenirs made on long voyages by sailors.

Among the nautical instruments are quadrants from 1750 to 1860, sextants, circle of reflection, half-circle, nocturnal of 1724, implement for drawing curves, of 1693, logs, artificial horizons,

* The city seal was designed by Col. George Peabody in 1839. The original sketches may be seen at the Essex Institute.

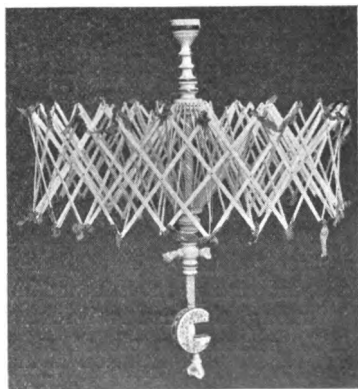


NOCTURNAL, 1724.

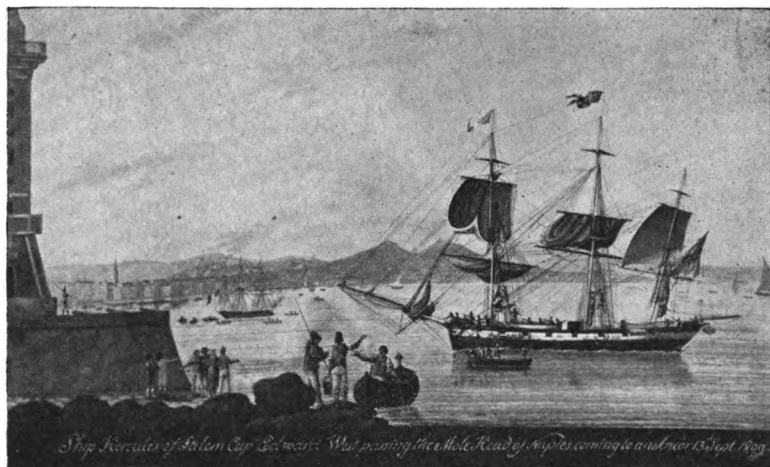
painters of the period from 1795 to 1840, Roux of Marseilles, Salmon, Corné, and others. In the central case are full-rigged models of the ship "Friendship", 1797, the privateer "America", 1813, the armed brig "Rising States," probably 1786, the U. S. S. "Ohio", 1820 and a model of the frigate "Constitution" given the museum in July, 1813, by Capt. Isaac Hull while fresh from his capture of the "Guerriere". This model, the most accurate known of the frigate, was followed in rigging "Old Ironsides" in 1907 when restored by order of Congress. There are

compasses, sounding leads, etc. In the hallway beyond are builder's half-hull models of Salem ships and others from 1794 to 1866, models of the "Constitution," "Flying Cloud" and a three-masted schooner beautifully made by the donor, Herbert M. S. Skinner of Fall River. There are more than one hundred hull models in the collection, two of which are made to show timber construction.

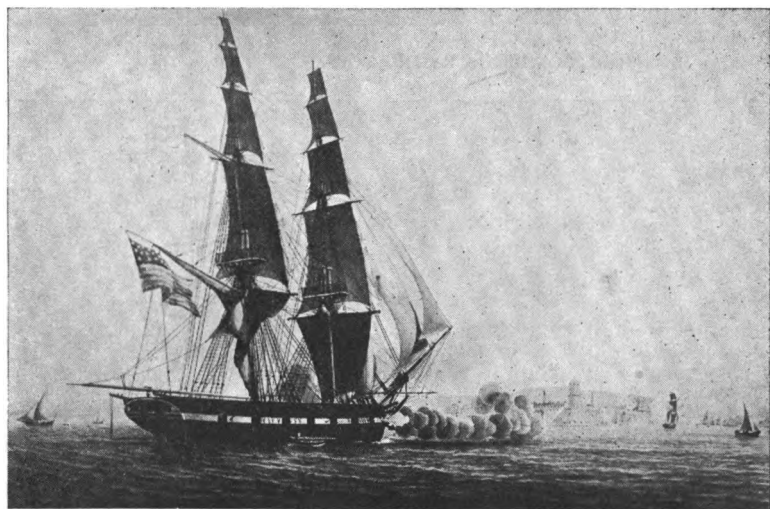
In the Marine Room are the portraits of Salem merchants and ship-masters and members of the East India Marine Society,—Derby, West, Gray, Peabody, Pickman, Silsbee, Bertram and many more, and a large collection of original paintings of Salem ships by well known



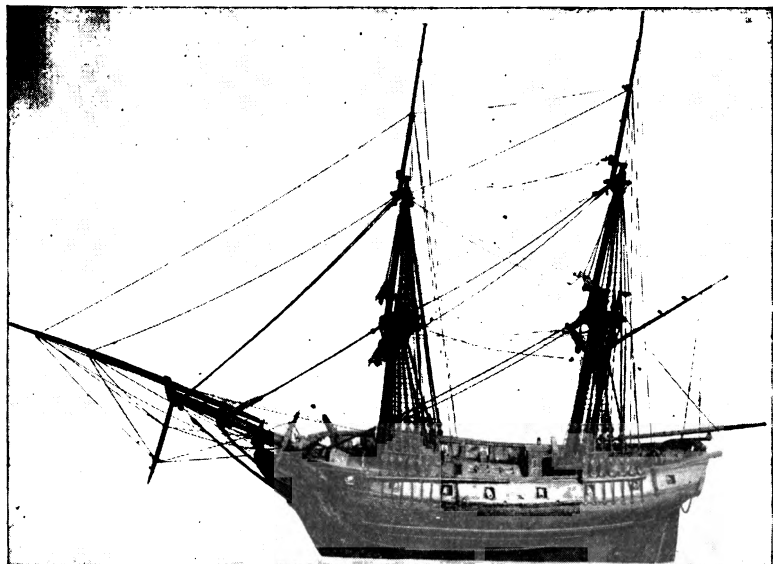
Swift of whale ivory made by a sailor.



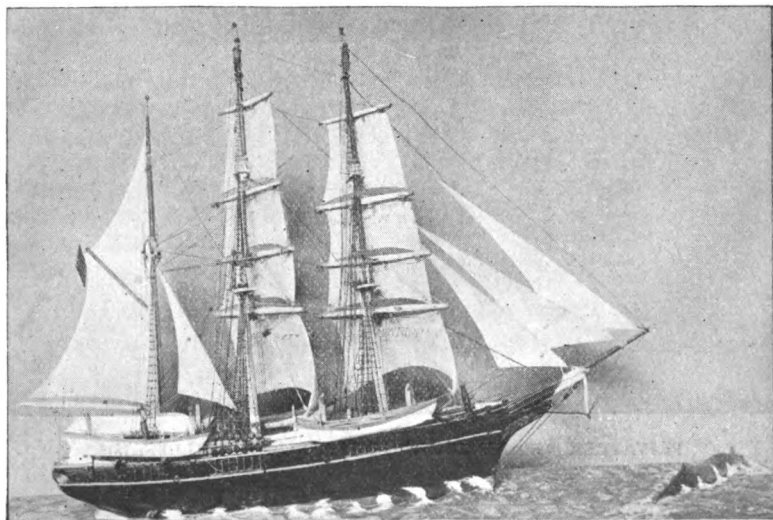
SHIP "HERCULES", AT NAPLES, 1809.



PRIVATEER "GRAND TURK" ENTERING MARSEILLES, 1815.

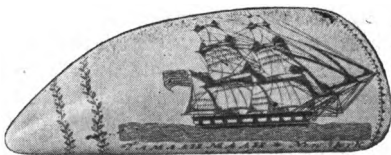


MODEL OF BRIG "RISING STATES," BUILT IN 1786.



MODEL OF WHALER "SEA FOX," BUILT IN 1831.

rigged models of old and recent fishing schooners, "pinkies", "Block Island" boat, barks, ships and schooners and sloop yachts. Among the relics and sailors' handiwork are "scrimshaw" whale's teeth and walrus tusks engraved with curious designs, a carved "swift" of bone



Scrimshaw work on a whale's tooth, 1825.



"Heaven and the Day of Judgment,"
14th century wood carving.

and ivory, "jagging-wheels" for crimping the edges of pastry, work-boxes, carved cocoanut dippers and other souvenirs of long voyages. The room is bordered with sea and chart chests that have been on many an old ship and some that have actually circumnavigated the globe on Salem vessels. The sextant used by Dr. David Livingstone on his African explorations is preserved here. It was brought home by a Salem ship-master who obtained it when Dr. Livingstone's effects were sold at Zanzibar. Among the relics of the early social activities of the East India Marine Society are the punch bowl, 1786, made in China for Derby's "Grand Turk", of Salem, the first ship from New England to visit Canton, the huge china soup tureens given the society in 1804 and other bowls and pitchers used at the banquets of the society from 1800 to 1830. Here also is the remarkable carving in box-wood, representing "Heaven and the

Day of Judgment," 109 full length figures and heads, all exquisitely carved, being crowded into two hemispheres each but one and one-half inches in diameter. This carving was the work of a monk in the fourteenth century and was the terminal ornament of an elaborate rosary owned by some noble or prince. It was given the museum in 1806 by Gen. Elias Hasket Derby who received it from a gentleman of Westphalia who was travelling in this country.

The cases at the left of the entrance corridor, while connected with the Marine Room, are used for special exhibitions of timely interest which are frequently changed.

The Trustees of the Peabody Museum are:—George Agustus Peabody, President; Elihu Thomson, Vice-President; Richard Wheatland, Secretary and Clerk, John Robinson, Francis Henry Appleton, Dudley Leavitt Pickman, William Crowninshield Endicott, John Charles Phillips and Frank Weston Benson. Treasurer, George Albert Vickery, Naumkeag Trust Company, Salem. The officers of the Museum are:—Edward Sylvester Morse, Director Emeritus; Lawrence Waters Jenkins, Assistant Director (in charge) and Curator of Ethnology; Albert Pitts Morse, Curator of Natural History; John Robinson, Keeper of the Relics of the East India Marine Society (in charge of the Marine Room).

From the Middle Entry pass up the stairs into the
HALL OF NATURAL HISTORY.

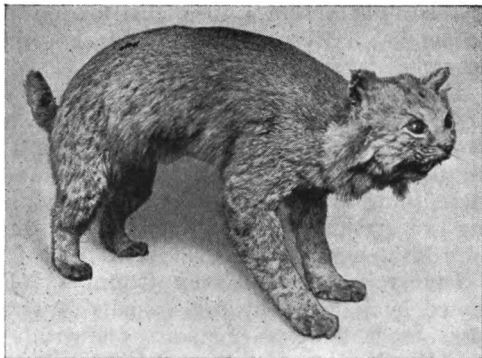
The natural history collections comprise two series; one from the world in general, synoptic in character; and one from Essex County, intended to be as complete as possible.

The formation of a collection illustrating every species of the animals, plants, and minerals of the County, as well as the relics of the prehistoric inhabitants, was one of the first aims of the Essex County Natural History Society in 1834, and this work has been continued by the Essex Institute and the Peabody Museum.

The County contains about 550 square miles of territory, has

some 60 miles of coast-line, one large river, several smaller ones, and numerous ponds. Few hills exceed 300 feet elevation, but the soils are varied in character, with woodlands and swamps favorable to plant and animal life, mud - flats, salt-marsh, sandy beaches and rocky shores, hence the great variety of the fauna and flora in the County collection.

Mammals of Essex



Wildcat killed in Danvers, 1821.



Golden Eagle killed in Marblehead, 1915.

County. (Floor) This collection includes two wildcats which were taken in the county in 1821 and 1832, fine specimens of the fox, mink, otter, raccoon, and harbor seal, besides the more common smaller mammals; also, a cast of a pigmy sperm whale taken at Nahant, and the skeleton of a blackfish (a species of whale) which was killed near Beverly bridge, where it had become stranded by the outgoing tide.

Birds of Essex County.

(Floor) The local collection of birds is a notable one, containing 272 species, 916 specimens of birds actually taken within the limits of the county, besides the nests and eggs of many resident species. Numerous rare transients and accidental visitants are represented and several remarkable

albinos, as well as various plumages of the more common species. A seasonal chart shows their distribution through the year, and a pocket list has been published which forms a useful guide for the observer.

Fishes and Reptiles of Essex County. (Floor) The collection of reptiles contains examples of the rattlesnake, which is still found in the county in small numbers, and some rare turtles, including the great leathery turtle, a marine wanderer, which was captured in a fishing net at Rockport; that of fishes includes several of striking proportions or unusual interest, e. g., the sturgeon, tunny, sunfish, swordfish, several sharks, and a codfish of gigantic size.

Invertebrates of Essex County. (Floor) These are represented by sponges, hydroids, shells of freshwater and marine mollusks, crabs, lobsters—including one which weighed 25 pounds and a special collection of abnormal lobster-claws of scientific interest; also, many insects and examples of their destructive work and architecture (floor and central gallery).

General Zoological Collection. (Floor) This collection is synoptic in character and systematic in arrangement. Most of the specimens were received from the Essex Institute, and many have been added by exchanges. A few of the large shells and some of the birds and reptiles came from the collection of the East India Marine Society. The most striking features are:—a fine collection of corals, particularly rich in East Indian species and fan coral; a collection of mollusks, the largest portion of which, for want of exhibition space, is kept in cases in a lower room, accessible only to students; a collection of snakes and turtles, including several giant tortoises from the Galapagos Ids., and elsewhere; a good representation of the families of birds; a collection of marsupials from Australia and America; a collection of mammals, including specimens of the bison, deer, bears, leopard, and many smaller species; and skulls and skeletons, including a very fine skeleton of the gorilla and two of man, male and female.

The collection of heads and horns (South gallery and gallery railing) contains 52 specimens, representing 36 species of large game

from different parts of the world of interest to the sportsman and trophy-hunter. A special educational exhibit (Floor) compares horns and antlers, and another deals very fully and practically with the teeth of the horse, illustrating structure, growth and wear, youth and age, etc.

Minerals and Rocks of Essex County. (Floor and southwest gallery) This collection was brought together by John H. Sears, a former curator, while engaged in a systematic survey of the county in behalf of the trustees. The collection includes more than 1300 specimens. To illustrate their practical value in the arts and for building purposes, 100 specimens of the rocks are accompanied by polished examples placed beside the same rock in the natural state. Photographs of geological formations represented in the county, and in some instances, thin sections of the rocks prepared for microscopical study, and enlarged prints from microphotographs, are also exhibited.

A geological map of the county, indicating the outcropping rocks, prepared by Mr. Sears and published by the Essex Institute, is based upon this collection. A copy hangs at the head of the east gallery stairs.

School Collection of Minerals and Rocks. (Central gallery) Historical geology, rock formations, fossils; minerals,—typical specimens arranged in systematic order; ornamental stones,—geodes, agates, marbles, etc. The collections are arranged for the use of teachers and students of mineralogy and geology. Together they include some 1200 specimens from all parts of the world.

Botanical Collections. (West gallery) The exhibition collection consists of a very full series of the woods of the county trees and shrubs, woods tested for strength and fuel value, nuts, acorns, and plants poisonous to handle. Also, a small collection of general character, composed chiefly of economic plants and plant products from all parts of the world, woods, gums, fibres, fruits, a turpentine-box, etc.

The herbarium of County plants comprises about 4,000 sheets and is arranged in cabinets in Weld Hall. It may be consulted by

students on application to officers of the museum. No attempt is made to form a large collection outside of county specimens, but a considerable number of plants useful for comparison and general study are preserved in the herbarium.

Prehistoric Relics of Essex County. (Northeastern gallery)
Native rocks and implements made from similar materials. Axes, gouges, club heads, sinkers, arrow points, knives, pottery, miscellaneous relics. Stone implements, celts, arrow and spear points, from shell-heaps and graves.

This collection is extensive and worthy of careful examination.



Stone bear. Indian totem found
in Salem.

Among the surface finds, the axes, gouges, knives, and spear and arrow points are especially fine. The objects from graves and shell-heaps are not only numerous, but of great rarity. Many mounted stone implements, from the later stone age of Alaska and elsewhere, are placed in this section, to show the probable mode of mounting the prehistoric implements. The rocks of Essex County, from which the objects found were undoubtedly made, are shown in one case, together with implements made from each variety. All of the specimens are fully explained by the labels. At the

foot of the gallery stairs is a large stone mortar, weighing 1022 pounds, found at the site of an Indian village near the Ipswich river in Middleton. These prehistoric relics are, no doubt, the work of the tribes of Algonquin Indians which inhabited the region, or, in rare instances, may have been obtained by them from more distant tribes, in warfare or by barter, before the coming of the white man as a permanent resident to these shores. But many of the specimens found in graves, associated with undoubted Indian skeletons, such as beads of European make, brass trinkets and copper cooking pots, clearly indicate contact with Europeans. These objects were un-

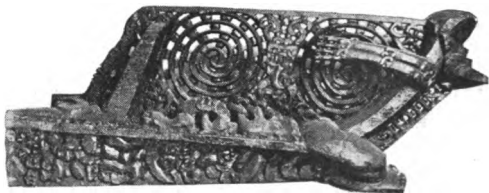
doubtedly obtained during the sixteenth and early portions of the seventeenth centuries, and are, therefore, about 250 to 350 years old. Many of the objects of purely native workmanship may be much older.

The museum also possesses many of the types of New Jersey relics described by Dr. C. C. Abbott in his "Stone Age in New Jersey" and "Primitive Industry"; relics of the Swiss lake-dwellers, and implements from northern Europe. These may be seen and studied on application to officers of the museum.

ETHNOLOGY HALL.

Passing from the Natural History Hall (southeast corner) the visitor enters Ethnology Hall. The cases are distinctly labelled by countries and regions. On the floor will be found the objects from the islands of the Pacific Ocean and Malay Archipelago while in the gallery are those from Africa, North and South America and the island of Yeso. The

table cases on the floor and the gallery rail cases contain the smaller objects belonging to the group immediately adjacent. The value of these collections, as well as those from China and India, is greatly

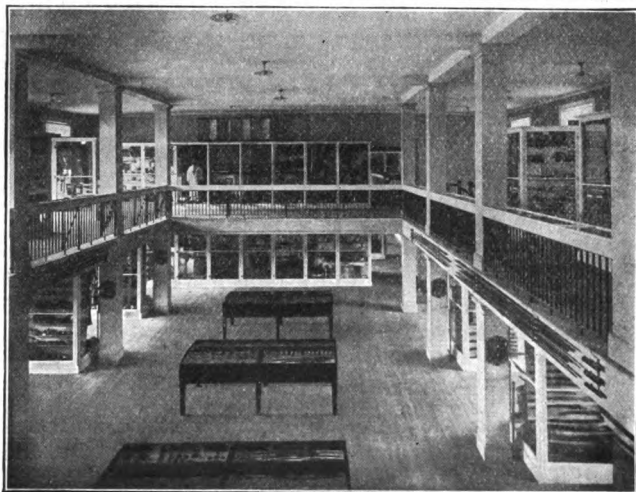
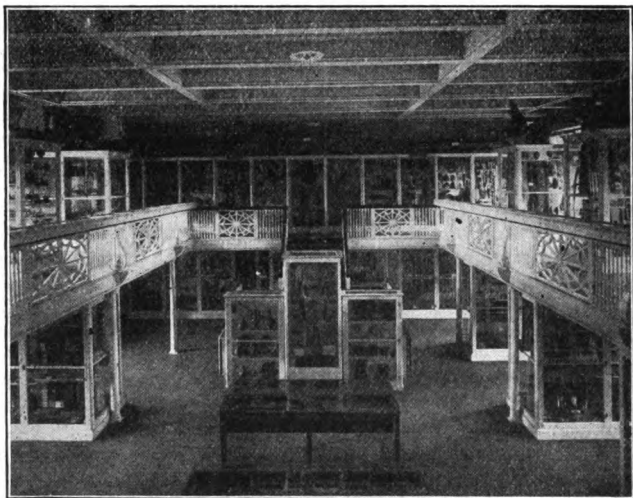


Figurehead of New Zealand war canoe.

enhanced by the fact that many of the objects were brought back during the early years of the last century. Attention is called to a few of the more rare and interesting specimens.

POLYNESIA (17 sections).

New Zealand. Carved figurehead of a war canoe, named Komarurua, built at Mangatapu by the Whanau-a-Apanui tribe and sold to the Ngati-Tai tribe in 1830; shark's tooth ceremonial knife; stone clubs; jade ornaments; and carved nose flutes.



PEABODY MUSEUM HALL OF ETHNOLOGY AND WELD HALL.

Marquesas. Large clubs decorated with grotesque faces; carved foot rests for stilts; clubs ornamented with bunches of human hair; neck ornaments of braided human hair; and ear ornaments carved from whale's teeth.

Hawaii. Idol, six feet tall, one of many which formerly stood in the sacred enclosures on the island of Hawaii, only three of which are now known to be in existence, one in the British Museum and one in the Bishop Museum, Honolulu; very fine royal necklace of braided human hair with pendant carved from a whale's tooth; fans of rare form; gourd drum for the hula dance; very fine baskets; a lava slab with depressions for some game played with coral pellets, and many stone implements.

Easter, Manahiki, Savage, Samoa and Tokelau. Carved ancestral figures from Easter Island; blocks for printing designs on tapa and mat with feather border, from Samoa; Tokelau buckets collected by Robert Louis Stevenson.

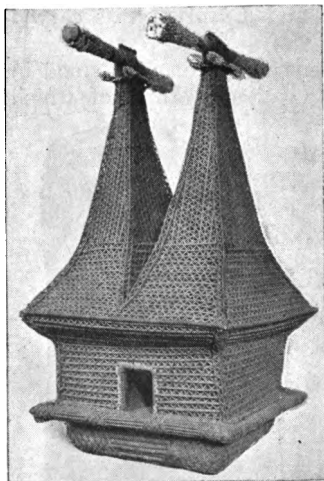
Hervey, Society and Tonga. Finely carved ceremonial paddles, adzes and food ladle, from Hervey islands; large gorgets ornamented with feathers and human hair, and tapa with fern designs, from Society islands; ornament of orange cowries and carved clubs, from Tonga islands.

MELANESIA (23 sections).

Fiji. Over 130 clubs and spears, in great variety, some ornamented with shell beads; unique double roofed devil's temple; fork and large wooden bowl used in cannibal feasts; very large bowls for mixing the native intoxicant—kava; dresses, wigs; hair pins and mat needles made from human bones.



Hawaiian Idol.



Unique model of Fiji devil's temple.

heavenly cherubs. For this reason, and not for their beauty, the name "paradise bird" was given.

MICRONESIA (8 sections).

Gilbert. Baskets; weapons edged with shark's teeth; life size figure completely dressed in cocoanut fibre armor including the very rare gauntlets set with shark's teeth.

Caroline and Marshall. Clubs; spears; very large adzes with blades made of tridacna, or giant clam shells; necklaces of human and dog's teeth; and woven grass belts

New Britain, New Hebrides, New Ireland and Solomon. Stone headed clubs from New Britain; very small bow and arrows from New Hebrides, curious dance masks and beautifully carved canoe ornaments, from New Ireland; spears and arrows with fish bone barbs, human skull inlaid with pearl shell and very fine "long-pig" bowl for cooking human flesh, from Solomon islands.

New Guinea. Stone adzes; mortars for crushing the betel nut, the native substitute for chewing tobacco; bird of paradise showing the method of preparing the skin by the natives as tribute to their chiefs. In this condition, by barter, these skins, with the legs removed, found their way to Europe, and finding no legs, ignorant people supposed the bird was always on the wing, like the



Cannibal bowl, 49 in. long. Solomon Islands.

of beautiful design and color, from the Caroline islands. Dance wands and twine covered with basket work; large rigged model of double canoe and native chart, from Marshall islands.

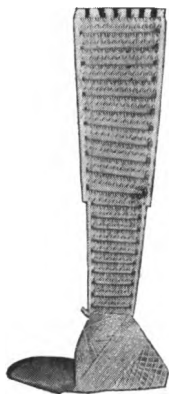
AUSTRALIA (2 sections).

Queensland and New South Wales. Boomerangs; parrying shields; clubs; spears edged with flint; spear throwers for increasing the velocity of the spear; and bull-roarers used in initiation ceremonies of native societies.

MALAY ARCHIPELAGO (15 sections).

Philippines. Spears; shields; head axes; head basket; curious head ornament made from the beak of a bird; and carved figures, from the Bontoc and Ifugao tribes of Luzon. Brass

bowls and betel boxes; coat of chain armor with carabao horn plates; and brass cannon, from the Moros of Mindanao. Very curious basket from Basilan. Collections from Samar and Mindoro, including odd native Mangyan writing on bambu.



Mangaian adz.

Formosa. Armor covered with snake skin; curious carved loving cups; chief's tunic made of civet skin; necklace made of wasp's heads; and breast ornament of boar's tusks and human hair worn only by a man who has taken many heads.

Borneo. Swords ornamented with locks of human hair; large brass gong with dragon in relief; and finely woven baskets with designs in red and black. Boxes and model of a boat made of cloves from Amboyna.



Gilbert Island warrior.

Java and Sumatra. Small bronze figures and stone carvings from temples in the interior; fine old sarongs and copper cups for putting on the wax in making the designs; puppets; and figures for shadow pictures, from Java. An interesting sectional basket from Lombok. Gun; cartouche belt and examples of native writing on bone and bambu, from the Battak tribe; gourd for holding cigarettes for sale; and curious musical instrument, from Sumatra.

A fine series of knives and swords from the Archipelago will be found in the table cases.

AFRICA (20 sections).

Ancient Egypt. Mummies of man, bird, snake and crocodile; pottery five thousand years old; objects buried with the dead; and examples of papyrus and the ancient writing of the Egyptians.

Modern Egypt. Pottery; musical instruments; and nose ornament and veil worn by women.

Arabia and Turkey. Spears; saddle; musical instruments; and an original package of sweetmeats, from Arabia. Pottery; clothing; bride's shoes inlaid with mother-of-pearl; and games, from Turkey.

Algeria and Morocco. Beautiful rifle with tortoise shell and gold mountings, presented in 1803; large hat of a Barbary pirate; and musical instruments, from Algeria. Old flintlock gun; powder-flask; daggers; and curious reed pens, from Morocco.

Abyssinia and Somaliland. Large baskets with false bottoms and shields made of hide, from Abyssinia. Saddles; quivers; very small shields of hippopotamus hide; and knives with queer handles, from Somaliland.

British and German East Africa. Iron spade, copper rings and sections of large shells used as currency; curious musical instruments; models of dhows or native trading boats; package of hemp used for smoking; bows ornamented with hair from the tail of the elephant; drums; shields of hide, wicker and wood; spears; and a ceremonial axe in form of human figure with blade through the body from Lake Nyassa.

Madagascar. Musical instrument made of bambu with the outer surface lifted to form the strings and a large leaf for a sounding board; fine cloths; and models of carrying chairs.

Zululand. Assegais; knob kerries; headdresses of ostrich feathers; and bead girdles and armlets.

Kongo. Drums with stands carved in human form; long drum



Monbuttu fetish drum.

carved in relief with a snake swallowing a man; fetish drum used by the

Monbuttu tribe; war horn made of an elephant's tusk; beautifully woven chief's caps; spears, axes and throwing knives of many forms; fetish figures; and a collection made on Stanley's trip through "Darkest Africa," including chief Mako's brass collar.

Guinea Coast and Sudan. Seats carved from a single log; stone water filter; fine leather quivers, scabbards, bridles and pouches; cloths; hammocks; woven dish covers; models of canoes; and fetishes of odd materials.

Sahara. Hide water bottles; pangolin shell and rhinoceros hide shields; and shell and bead ornaments.



Manganja Ceremonial Axe.

YEZO (4 sections).

The Ainu savages of Yezo (of Caucasian stock) were the precursors of the Japanese and Ainu place names, as far south as Satsuma, indicate, as early Japanese history does, that formerly the Ainu occupied the whole region. They are now confined to Sakalin and Yezo. In this collection may be seen a salmon skin coat and boots; cedar bark coats; rude bows and arrows; and a Japanese painting of a bear ceremony.

NORTH AMERICA (22 sections).

Alaska and Aleutian Islands. Coat with hood and cape, made from the intestines of the seal, which formerly belonged to King Kamehameha I of the Hawaiian islands; curious chief's hat; very long belt set with caribou teeth; pipe, beautifully engraved, made from a walrus tusk; and models of kiaks, the native canoes.

North West Coast. Richly carved soapstone pipes; ceremonial blankets; large hats finely woven; old baskets; and the breast bone of a trumpeter swan covered with basket-work.

American Indians. Rush raft from Clear Lake, California. These rafts are like the balsas of Lake Titicaca, Peru. Rare ceremonial feather headdress of the Hupa Indians; old bead and quill work; iron tomahawk from a lot sent over from France in 1744; medicine pouch of beaver skin; scalp of a Crow Indian; sash worn by Chief Red Jacket; blowgun; war bonnets; life size dressed figure of a Pai Ute; and a large Penobscot canoe given in 1826.

Mexico. Ceremonial arrows from shrine; spindles; and crude cradle, from the Cora Indians. Woven belts and head-bands; bead necklaces of married and unmarried men; bead wristlets with design of star-shaped sacred plant "toto"; piece of hikuli, a sacred cactus



Ancient Mexican figure.

used ceremonially as an intoxicant ; priest's tobacco gourd, those with many natural excrescences being most valued ; bows and arrows ; and quivers made from deer skin, from the Huichol indians. Figures of native workmanship illustrating native scenes and customs ; ancient pottery figure ; and ancient stone mortar in form of owl used for grinding chili.

Central America. Ancient and modern pottery ; and stone metates for grinding corn, from Costa Rica, San Salvador and Nicaragua.

SOUTH AMERICA (7 sections).

Venezuela. Old apron of seeds ; quiver for poisoned darts ; and sago squeezer.

Brazil. Brilliant feather headdresses and ornaments from tribes on the Upper Amazon ; blowgun and poisoned darts ; native clay cup containing poison used on darts ; and a leather suit and hat.

Peru. Pottery with interesting decorations, finely woven cloth and a basket containing implements for weaving, from pre-Inca graves ; bow covered with basket-work ; and a necklace of seeds and bird skins of brilliant plumage.

Bolivia and Ecuador. Ponchos and belts of bright colors ; knitted caps and masks worn for protection against blowing sands of the desert ; Jivaro reduced human head ; cups and tubes for drinking maté, a substitute for tea ; and models of balsas or native rush rafts.

Tierra del Fuego. Spear points of wood and bone ; knife with bottle glass blade ; bows, arrows with bottle-glass points ; feather headdress of a chief ; colored earth used for painting the body ; baskets ; and models of bark canoes.

WELD HALL.

Passing from Ethnology Hall (south west corner) the visitor now enters Weld Hall. On the floor will be found the objects from Japan. This is the most comprehensive collection of Japanese ethnology in the world, while in the neighboring city of Boston will be found at the Museum of Fine Arts the most comprehensive col-



Japanese warrior previous to 1868.

lection of Japanese art in the world. In the gallery will be found the collections from Asia.

JAPAN (78 sections).

Armor and Weapons. Beautifully lacquered stand of bows and arrows; small bows and arrows which bear the same relation to the larger ones as a pistol to a gun; quivers of many forms; finely wrought and perforated arrow points; spears with shafts inlaid with mother-of-pearl; many forms of armor and helmets; life size figure of a warrior dressed in armor; richly mounted swords; sword and gun cases inlaid with mother-of-pearl; military flags and signals; torch for burning camphor for signalling at night; and a brocade badge worn by Imperial soldiers in Yeddo in the revolution of 1867.

Pottery. A representative collection of the potteries of Japan, including the products of 218 different ovens representing 39 provinces.

Sacra. Models of Buddhist and Shinto temples and shrines; very fine large Buddhist shrine; votive offerings; votive tablet beautifully inscribed in Sanskrit letter by a priest of Hase temple; large sword made in 1609—an offering to a temple; tablet offering rewards for the apprehension of Christians in 1683; bronze tablet, 10th century; rosaries of different sects with beads made of pearl, amber, agate, nuts, seeds and woods of various kinds.

Toys and Games. Foot balls; polo sticks; stilts; a game of shells, beautifully painted about 1680; lacquered toy household furniture used in the dolls festival; bows, arrows and target used in ladies' archery; old dolls; go, chess, card and other games.

Tools of Trades. Series illustrating the making of paper lanterns; wood turner's; ivory carver's; swordsmith's; pottery maker's; carpenter's; cooper's, and many other trades.

House Furnishing. Models of interiors of parlor and kitchen; kitchen utensils; vessels for serving food; lamps and candlesticks; tray, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, brought back by the first Salem vessel to visit Japan in 1801; curious clock indicating time by the movement of a brass butterfly; beautifully lacquered trays, tables, tubs and dressing cases used by the Daimyos; objects used in the tea ceremony and in wine drinking.

Personal Adornment. Life size dressed figures of the Samurai and peasant classes; suits and hats for ceremonial occasions; hunting, etc.; clothing for summer and winter; shoes of straw; socks with separate place for big toe to hold the cord of the clog; snow shoes; fans for dances, for every day use and for defence; hairpins of many varieties; imitation swords worn by doctors and other professional men.

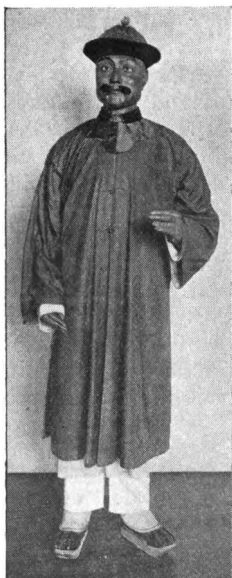
Musical Instruments. Drums for tea house and for military camp; stringed instruments—koto, biwa and samisen; flutes, fifes; and horns made from large conch shells.

Transportation. Norimono and kago, the sedan chairs of the Daimyo and the middle class; model of a nobleman's bullock cart; model of a jinrikisha, a two wheeled cart drawn by a man, invented by an American in 1867; beautifully lacquered saddles and stirrups; iron stirrups inlaid with silver; horse armor; large models of trading junks of the late 18th century.

Fishing. Models of native fish; casting nets; artificial flies; iron fire pot used in cormorant fishing; blow-gun and darts used in shooting fish.

Shops. Models of pottery shop, lantern shop, hardware shop, etc.; signs: pieces of old weather-worn wood with lacquered characters for dye house and restaurant; large pipe for a tobacco store; large writing brush for a stationer; and a tortoise shell for a worker of shell.

ASIA (58 sections).



Canton merchant, 1801.

China. Beautifully carved ivory globe containing twenty movable spheres; birds carved from charcoal and colored; clay figures representing casts, costumes and occupations, including a mandarin and wife given in 1803; large figure of Emperor Kin Tei of Ming dynasty; gilt figure of god of literature from a fort captured on the Canton river by Commodore James Armstrong, U. S. N., in 1854; large figure of Wai Tou, the devil-killer; life size figure of a Canton merchant given in 1801 (head and hands carved by Samuel McIntire of Salem); life size figure of a mandarin given in 1838; gorgeous military uniforms; imperial yellow robe taken from the Emperor's apartments in the Summer Palace, Peking, in 1860; very small shoes worn by women with compressed feet and casts of the feet; enormous hats; pillows of basketry, paper, wood and porcelain; gaudily painted kites; porcelain tiles from Nankin; brick tea used as currency; opium smoking outfit and opium; soapstone models of pagodas and tombs; models of trading junk; war junk and pleasure boat; bronze military drums made about A. D. 250; military flag captured in 1854; flag of rebel chieftain "How Look", given to James P. Cook, a Salem merchant at Whampoa, for his protection; and native medicines consisting of deer horn, centipedes, snake skins, lizards, rocks, tiger jaw, etc.

Siam and Cambodia. Gilt figure of Buddha; sacred books written on palm leaves with an iron stylus; drums and gongs of odd forms; curious reed musical instruments; foot ball of bambu; and a present given at a funeral of a royal person in the form of a plant with native silver coins in the flowers.



Portrait figure of a Calcutta merchant, 1849.

India. Palanquin given in 1803; life size figures of Calcutta merchants; figures representing trades and customs; model of a market place with more than forty figures of people and animals; stone and bronze figures from temples; beautiful alabaster model of the Taj Mehal, built by Shah Jehan as a tomb for his favorite wife; knives carried by the Goorkhas of Nepal; curious dagger the blade of which opens disclosing another blade within; swivel gun captured by the English at Rangoon, Burma, in 1827; iron shield beautifully inlaid with silver; water pipes or hookahs of clay, inlaid and incrustured with silver; fan made of woven strips of ivory; and musical instruments of odd forms.

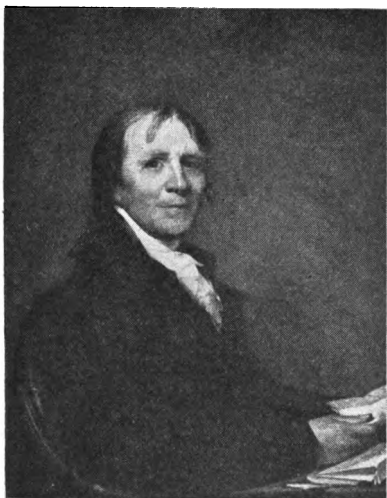
Tibet. Temple vessels of brass and copper; trumpets of temple band, telescopic and eleven feet in

length when extended; trumpet made of human thigh bone; drum made from human skulls; altar bowl of human skull; rosaries of coral, silver and human bone; altar lamps for burning butter; and a block for printing charms against devils.

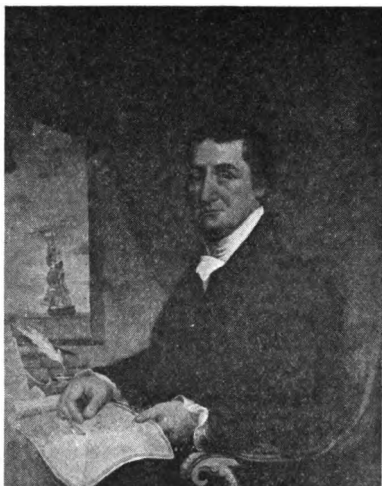
Liu-Kiu. Lacquer boxes; wedding costumes; wedding hairpins for men; bow drill; and large pottery burial urn.

PORTRAITS IN THE MUSEUM

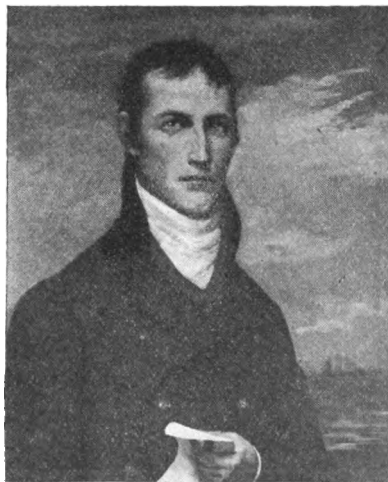
- Allen, Edward, 1735-1803, merchant of Salem.
Allen, Edward, 1763-1845, merchant of Salem.
Allen, John Fiske, 1806-1876, merchant of Salem. Miniature.
Barr, Capt. James, 1754-1848, master mariner. Painted at Leghorn in 1806.
Becket, Capt. John, 1746-1804, master mariner. About 1820.
Becket, Capt. John, Jr., 1776-1816, master mariner. By Horne-
mann, 1808.
Benson, Capt. Samuel, 1790-1862, master mariner.
Bentley, Rev. William, D. D., 1759-1819. By James Frothingham.
Bertram, John, 1796-1882. By Edgar Parker.
Black Hawk, 1767-1838, noted Indian.
Blake, Adm. Robert, 1599-1657, British Admiral.
Bowditch, Nathaniel, 1773-1838. By Charles Osgood.
Bridges, Capt. Henry C., ————1849, master mariner.
Briggs, Capt. James Buffington, 1790-1857, master mariner.
Brown, Capt. William, 1769-1802, master mariner.
Brown, Capt. William, 1783-1833, master mariner.
Buffington, Capt. James, 1798-1881, master mariner.
Burrill, Capt. Josiah G., 1784-1832, master mariner.
Carpenter, Capt. Benjamin, 1751-1823, master mariner.
Cleveland, Mrs. Elizabeth (Hodges), 1789-1834, wife of George.
Silhouette.
Cleveland, George, 1781-1840, merchant of Salem. Silhouette.
Cleveland, George William, 1812-1848, merchant of Salem. By
J. Metzger, Antwerp, 1835.
Cleveland, Capt. William, 1777-1842, master mariner. By St.
Memin.
Cook, Capt. James, 1728-1772, navigator and discoverer. By
Corné, 1803.
Crowninshield, Capt. Benjamin, 1758-1836, master mariner.
By Miss Mary Gulliver, after a miniature.
Crowninshield, Jacob, 1770-1808, merchant of Salem, M. C.
By Robert Hinckley, after a miniature.
Derby, Elias Hasket, 1739-1799, merchant of Salem. By James
Frothingham.
Dodge, Pickering, 1778-1833, merchant of Salem. By George
Southward after James Frothingham.
Eagleston, Capt. John Henry, 1803-1884, master mariner. By
Charles Osgood.



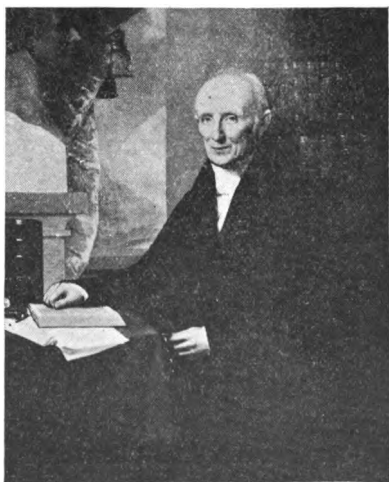
WILLIAM GRAY
After Stuart.



ELIAS HASKET DERBY
By Frothingham.



JACOB CROWNINSHIELD
By Hinckley.



NATHANIEL BOWDITCH
By Osgood.



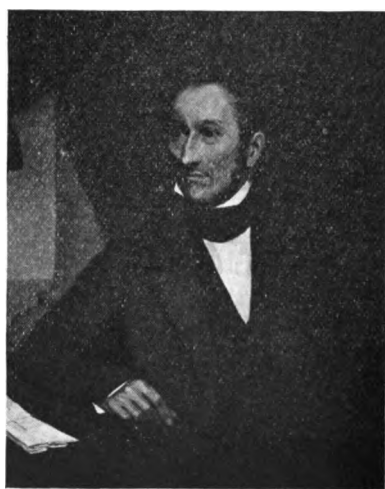
CAPT. BENJAMIN CARPENTER



CAPT. WILLIAM CLEVELAND
By St. Memin.



JOSEPH PEABODY
By Osgood.



NATHANIEL SILSBEE
After Harding.

- Elkins, Capt. Henry, 1761-1836, master mariner. By Hirschmann, Holland, 1791.
- Emery, Capt. Noah, ———, master mariner. Silhouette.
- Fettyplace, William, 1780-1867, merchant of Salem. By Charles Osgood.
- Fiske, Capt. John Brown, 1804-1881, master mariner. By B. C. Schiller, 1846.
- Gale, Capt. Samuel, 1783-1829, master mariner. Painted about 1820.
- Gallop, Capt. John Lovett, 1811 ———, master mariner of Beverly.
- Gillis, Capt. James Dunlap, 1798-1835, master mariner. By R. T. Furness, 1909, after F. de Brackeleer, Antwerp, 1826.
- Gray, William, 1750-1825, merchant of Salem, Lt. Gov. of Mass. After Stuart.
- Haraden, Capt. Jonathan, 1745-1803, master mariner and privateersman. By George Furse, Leghorn, 1807.
- Hodges, Capt. Benjamin, 1754-1806, master mariner. Silhouette.
- Hodges, Mrs. Hannah King, ———, wife of Capt. Benjamin. Silhouette.
- Hodges, Capt. Jonathan, 1764-1837, master mariner. Silhouette.
- Hoffman, Capt. Charles, 1797-1878, master mariner. By Charles Osgood.
- King, Capt. Henry, 1784-1834, master mariner.
- King, Capt. Henry Franklin, 1811-1888, master mariner. By Charles Osgood.
- King, Capt. Robert Watts, 1814-1840, master mariner.
- Lander, Capt. William, 1788-1834, master mariner.
- Lefavour, Capt. Joseph, ——— 1853, master mariner.
- Lendholm, Capt. Frederick, 1820-1863, master mariner.
- Lendholm, Mrs. Rebecca M., 1819-1872, wife of Capt. Frederick.
- McLean, Capt. Hugh, 1770 ———, master mariner. Painted at Palermo, 1809.
- Mansfield, Capt. Charles, 1801-1868, master mariner. Silhouette.
- Morse, Prof. Edward Sylvester, 1838 ———. By Frank W. Benson, 1913.
- Mugford, Capt. William, 1762-1840, master mariner.
- Neal, Nathan Ward, 1797-1850, merchant of Salem. By Francis Alexander.
- Orne, Josiah, 1768-1825, merchant of Salem.
- Orne, William, 1752-1815, merchant of Salem.
- Peabody, Capt. Brackley Rose, 1798-1874, master mariner.
- Peabody, Francis, 1801-1867, merchant of Salem. By Miss Francis Chamberlain after Richard M. Stagg.

- Peabody, George, 1795-1869, philanthropist. By A. Bertram Schell, 1869.
- Peabody, Joseph, 1757-1844, merchant of Salem. By Charles Osgood.
- Phipps, Capt. John Adams, 1803-1866, master mariner.
- Pickman, Dudley Leavitt, 1779-1846, merchant of Salem. By A. Hartwell after Chester Harding.
- Pickman, Dudley Leavitt, 1779-1846. Silhouette.
- Pratt, Capt. Joseph, 1745-1832, master mariner. By Henry C. Pratt.
- Preston, Capt. Joseph, 1780-1850, master mariner. By Vervoort, 1820.
- Putnam, Allen, 1794-1868, merchant of Salem.
- Rhue, Capt. Thomas, 1740-1815, master mariner. About 1820.
- Rogers, John Whittingham, 1786-1872, merchant of Salem. By Thomas Spear, 1872.
- Rogers, Nathaniel L., 1785-1858, merchant of Salem.
- Rogers, Richard Saltonstall, 1790-1873, merchant of Salem. By Robert Hinckley, 1888.
- Ropes, Capt. Andrew, 1830-1910, master mariner.
- Safford, Capt. Joshua, 1778-1843, master mariner. About 1835.
- Said bin Sultan, of Zanzibar. About 1860.
- Saul, Capt. Thomas, 1787-1875, master mariner.
- Scobie, Capt. John J., ———, master mariner. About 1820.
- Sears, John Henry, 1843-1910, geologist and botanist. By I. H. Caliga, 1908.
- Seaver, Capt. Joseph H., ——— 1896, master mariner.
- Silsbee, Nathaniel, 1773-1850, merchant of Salem. U. S. Senator. By A. Hartwell after Chester Harding.
- Story, Capt. William, 1774-1864, master mariner.
- Upton, Capt. Charles, 1824-1865, master mariner.
- Vanderford, Capt. Benjamin, 1787-1842, master mariner. Silhouette.
- Vespucci, Amerigo, 1451-1512, discoverer.
- Ward, Capt. Andrew, 1793-1860, master mariner. By Charles Osgood.
- Ward, William Raymond Lee, 1811-1898, merchant of Salem.
- West, Nathaniel, 1756-1851, merchant of Salem. By C. R. Leslie.
- Wheatland, Capt. Richard, 1762-1830, master mariner.
- White, Capt. George F., ———, master mariner.
- Whittredge, Henry T., ———, merchant of Salem.
- Williams, Capt. Nathan, ———, master mariner. Silhouette.

**GUIDE TO THE
PEABODY MUSEUM
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS
1916**

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